

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—MONTY-CRISTO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—A DAY OF RECKONING—VISION OF THE SUN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—ROCK DIAMOND—CANTINA.

BUNTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—MISS VICTOR.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—ALLOW ME TO APOLOGIZE—ITALIANA.

BROTHMAN'S LYCEUM, Broadway—CHILD OF THE BROOM—A ROW AT THE LYCEUM.

GRIFFITH'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 473 Broadway—BRITANNIA MINSTRELS.

FELLOWS MINSTRELS, Feltow Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway—EMERALD MINSTRELS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMERICAN PERFORMANCES—AMERICAN EVENING.

New York, Wednesday, April 30, 1851.

The Telegraphic News—One Week Later from Europe.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock last evening, bringing one week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe. We received a brief summary of the news by telegraph. The advices are of very little importance in a political point of view. The cotton market was dull, and prices had slightly receded.

We shall probably receive the Niagara's mails to-morrow night.

The most important point in the other telegraphic intelligence, is that from Canada, to which we have only a brief space to refer. It is probable that the decision of the British government to reduce the duties on and to charge the colonies with the ordinary barracks, and public works, will tend towards events which have not recently been anticipated. These measures would seem to indicate that the British government regard the abandonment of Canada with indifference. We should not be astonished if similar feelings exist with respect to the British West India Islands—the Bahamas and Bermuda.

St. Domingo and her Destiny.

By an arrival at Boston, we have had accounts from Hayti, which assure us that the black emperor, Souleouque, has persisted in refusing to heed the claim made upon him by our government, with respect to the detention of the brig Leander, and the imprisonment of her captain; and also, that the proposition made by our government for the independence of the island—has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. Besides this information, we learn that the tyranny of the black emperor knows no bounds, and that suspected persons are executed with a barbarous hand, disgraceful in this era of Christianity. In fact, we learn but little of the many acts of heartless tyranny of this Faustin the First, who threatens the government of the United States as though it were a cipher among nations, though through the last year we have known enough to authorize the government to teach his black majesty that he must heed the remonstrances of an enlightened and powerful nation. It is scarcely credible that so small a monarch should intrude as he has done on more than one occasion, and that he should treat the American Minister sent out there last year, with an indifference which has become a matter notorious throughout the world. Even our vessels of war at the island have no terrors for this ignorant and savage monarch, and will, we suppose, fail to inspire his sable majesty with the least apprehension of danger. How long such a state of things will be continued, therefore, becomes a serious and important question.

Rather more than a year ago, it may be remembered, while there was a disposition to assist the Dominicans, who expected an attack from Souleouque—if not a slaughter or extermination, several vessels in our harbor, which were destined to carry succor, in the shape of stores and ammunition, to the Spanish population, were seized by the order of Mr. Clayton, and the enlightened portion of the island was thus placed at the capricious mercy of the bloodthirsty emperor. We noticed this interference at the time, and in terms which may well be remembered, censured the conduct of Mr. Clayton in following the advice of Boston speculators, who were devoted to the interests of the tyrannical Faustin.

There was no reason why Mr. Clayton, or the United States government, should meddle with the disposition of any persons who were friendly towards the Dominicans. We had, and have now, no treaty with Souleouque, to protect him from any action which our citizens may choose to take in behalf of the common and natural demands of humanity. There do not exist towards St. Domingo the same reasons for restraint which urge good citizens to oppose all demonstrations towards Cuba. In fact, while the adventures of the day are talking of Cuba, why do they not emigrate at once to St. Domingo, where there is some reason in showing themselves, and where they may lend their sympathy to the Dominicans, without being charged with any violation of neutrality laws? St. Domingo is almost as rich an island as Cuba. Indeed, it has been one of the richest countries of the globe in the amount of its products, and might so have remained, had not the blacks converted it into a barbarous desolation. Since 1793, there has been an extraordinary decline in the value and quantity of the articles exported from the island. Sugar has been reduced to a mere nothing, while the exports formerly amounted to a hundred and forty millions of pounds of coffee were exported in the flourishing days of the island, and a comparatively small amount is now produced. At one time, seven millions of pounds of cotton were exported. At the present day, very little of this great staple is produced—all this decline showing that under a black government, one of the most fertile spots of the globe is withered by the malignant influences at work.

These facts are certainly important. They show conclusively that the tide of emigration may set towards St. Domingo with great advantage. The spirit of the Canadian race once more exerted upon the soil of St. Domingo, would bring forth abundant fruits, and restore one of the gardens of the world to the position, in the world, for which it was destined by Providence. While such a spot exists, subjected to the monstrous tyranny of ignorance, it cannot be viewed with indifference; and we have no doubt, as it is perfectly legal to emigrate thither, that in view of the innocence which has characterized the Emperor of Hayti, there will be found numerous adventurers ready to settle in the island, and to use their influence towards bringing it back to the state of its former prosperity. It cannot be that ignorance and brutality can long remain in a country so bountifully favored by nature for the production of several of the great staples of commerce. Its destiny evidently is, at no distant day, to fall under the improving hand of the Caucasian race, which will teach the African race all the great arts of agriculture, and the means by which a nation may be enriched. It is, indeed, a happy thing that we have no treaty with such a power as that which now revels in the destruction of St. Domingo, because we are not bound to interfere with those who may be disposed to direct their sympathies towards the restoration of that country to its former commercial importance. The Spanish population, at one end of the island, have long been connected with our merchants in the flourishing trade existing between both parties, and it is quite right that they should take any steps which will protect the Dominicans from future threats of aggression, or from hostilities which may arise on the part of the black emperor, from his jealousy of the Spanish population. One thing is certain—that St. Domingo, destined, at no very distant day, to come under a

government equal to the character of its agricultural resources, and to its geographical position, which are highly favorable to the formation of a republic, that will command the admiration of the world.

THE DRY DRAMA.

The trial of Drury, which is still dragging its slow length along in Brooklyn, is as interesting as dramatic spectacle at the Bowery or Chatham theatres, without the gas lights around the house or the drowsiness in the pit.

One of the latest of the amusing incidents connected with this affair, is the abandonment of the case by the District Attorney of Brooklyn, Mr. Drury, who has been, thus far, the principal performer and manager of the piece. Mr. Drury, alleged, as a reason for withdrawing from it, that he had certain private business to attend to. But he might have given us a better one, viz: that the character of the evidence already adduced, like the torpedo which ignited in the hand of its inventor, has exploded, and almost demolished its own makers. The evidence in the prosecution, thus far, has, no doubt, been more injurious to some of the witnesses than to the person whom it was intended to convict.

We mean old Drury. This would have been a better reason for Mr. Drury's abandonment of the suit. The attempt to substitute in his place a lawyer of the name of Smith, who was connected as private counsel with some of the principal prosecutors, was very wisely and very correctly overruled by Judge Greenwood, or, rather, the Court. We do not recollect, in the course of any trial, such an impudent piece of business as the attempt to make such a substitute. The Court, with a firmness that did it credit, promptly set it aside.

This trial is still going on. The witnesses for the defence have just begun. Their testimony, it is said, will open a new chapter, that will startle and amaze, not only the court and the lawyers, but the jury and the public. Everything is coming out right, and justice will yet be done to all concerned.

Movements in the Musical World.

The Italian Opera, under the management of Maretzky now engaged in Boston, preparatory to the great performances which will be given after the first of June at Castle Garden, in this city. The company already engaged is a large and efficient one, and several other artists from Europe may be expected during the season. We have to hear also, that Madame Rouchele has determined to give a ballad entertainment at Niblo's; because we are well satisfied, that no lady in the country can prove more acceptable in ballads, and even in some Italian compositions, if it is requisite for her audience to listen to her in the mode of Italy. In English, Scotch, and Irish ballads, however, she is so remarkably charming and without rivalry, that she is sure to attract a large share of public patronage, because she can renew the now almost neglected style of ballad singing for which Mrs. Crouch, Billington, Mann, Storace, and Mrs. Jordan were celebrated during the early part of the present century, and which blends the richness of the English voice with the Italian method.

Irish Indignation Meeting—Denunciation of Mr. Henry L. Butler.

Last evening an Irish indignation meeting was held in the large room of the Shakespeare Hotel, in pursuance of the following call—

TO THE IRISHMEN OF NEW YORK.—The Irishmen of New York, who desire to defend the character of their race and to secure the rights of their country, are hereby called upon to attend a preliminary meeting at 41 Wall Street, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of devising such means as may be deemed expedient for the purpose.

The attendance was large for a preliminary meeting, the enthusiasm was great and the indignation intense; but most of those who have been accustomed to take a hand in Irish matters in this city, were not present, and most of the exiles who were leaders in their native land, were also absent. The bulk of the meeting consisted of young men, many of them belonging to the Irish regiment, and a considerable number of exiles and recent emigrants from Ireland. There were, however, several gentlemen of good standing present, and many sons of Irishmen, with a considerable sprinkling of Americans.

Mr. EDWARD BUTLER, watchmaker, Pearl street, and formerly President of an Irish Confederate Club in the county of Tipperary, was called to the chair. He said he supposed they all knew the object for which the meeting was called, namely, to consider the villainous language which had been used by Mr. Henry L. Butler, and to send to him and to thrust it down his throat. (Cheers.)

Mr. MICHAEL DOWNEY, an Irish exile, here called the attention of the chairman to two letters that had been addressed to the president of the meeting.

The letters were then opened and read, as follows, by Mr. Dairling, the Secretary:

41 WALL STREET, 29th APRIL, 1851.
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE IRISH MEETING, 41 WALL STREET.
Sir.—Considering the object of the meeting called for this evening, I deem it my duty to give you the following particulars.

Mr. Henry Butler made the remarks at the St. George's dinner, which I had been taken offensively by some of my countrymen. I would have at once noticed the same, if I had been present, and I am sure that I should have done so. I thought there was no intention of giving offence, and I am not at all desirous of interrupting the harmony of the evening.

Mr. Butler, however, subsequently, that it might be as well to remove any possible misconception, I called the following day on Mr. Henry Butler, but found he was not at home.

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suggestion, still he would make it, and let the meeting take such action upon it as they saw fit. The Irishmen in this country are not so stupid as they are sometimes represented to be. They are not so easily deceived by their own passions. Here they have devoted their whole energies to the good of their country; and they are not so easily deceived by their own passions. Here they have devoted their whole energies to the good of their country; and they are not so easily deceived by their own passions.

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